was because of stronger than normal northwesterly flow over the Southeast not only at 700 mb. (fig. 9A), but also at sea level.

FOURTH WEEK

Further retrogression of the blocking wave was related to marked amplification of the circulation in the Pacific and over North America (fig. 10A). The strongest area of positive height anomaly had now shifted to the Bering Sea where a pronounced ridge was observed. This resulted from amalgamation of the retrograding northwestern Canadian ridge with the ridge developing northward in the western Pacific. At the same time the trough previously over western North America (fig. 9A) continued to weaken and was replaced by a strong ridge (fig. 10A). A shortened wavelength effected retrogression of the deepening east coast trough.

Strong northwesterly flow across North America (fig. 10A) kept much of the Nation unseasonably cool, with the cool air continuing to push into the deep South (fig. 10B). Temperatures for the week averaged as much as 14° F. below normal at Grand Island, Nebr. The coolest weather occurred from the 26th to the 28th as numerous stations from the Great Plains to the Atlantic Coast reported new daily record low temperatures. New all-time low temperature records for July were established at St. Louis, Mo. on the 27th (51° F.) and Raleigh, N.C., on the 28th (52° F.).

A pronounced change to warmer occurred in the Northwest where temperatures rose as much as 12° F. from the previous week to average more than 6° F. above normal in the interior of Washington and Oregon (fig. 10B). The warming was associated with the upper-level ridge over the west coast (fig. 10A).

Precipitation was heavy along the polar front through the Gulf States as more cyclonic flow prevailed than during the previous week (figs. 10A, C). Heavy rains in Kansas, Arkansas, and northern and central Texas were responsible for local flooding. Amounts as much as 15 inches were reported in the Dallas area, most of which occurred on the 26th and 27th.

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1. R. A. Green, "The Weather and Circulation of June 1962—A Generally Cool Month," *Monthly Weather Review*, vol. 90, No. 9, Sept. 1962, pp. 414–418.
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3. W. H. Klein, "Principal Tracks and Mean Frequencies of Cyclones and Anticyclones in the Northern Hemisphere," U.S. Weather Bureau, *Research Paper No.* 40, 1957, 60 pp.
4. J. Namias, "Factors in the Initiation, Perpetuation and Termination of Drought", *International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, Association of Scientific Hydrology Publication No.* 51, 1960, pp. 81–94.
5. U.S. Weather Bureau, *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, National Summary*, vol. XLIX, No. 32, August 6, 1962.

CORRECTIONS

Vol. 90, No. 9, September 1962:

Table of Contents: In entry for pages 414–418, change the subtitle from "A Continuation of Strong Blocking in the Pacific," to "A Generally Cool Month."

Vol. 90, No. 8, August 1962:

Page 362, in caption on figure 1: change 1962 to 1961.

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